

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.
Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
G. W. Road, 1st District:— 15. Near 5th, 7th, and 11th Milestones, 3 Culverts. 16. Near Fox under the Hill, 1 Culvert. 17. Between Eastern Creek and Parramatta, 2 Culverts. 18. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 2nd District:— 19. Between Eastern Creek and Parramatta, 3 Culverts. 20. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 3rd District:— 21. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 22. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 4th District:— 23. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 24. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 5th District:— 25. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 26. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 6th District:— 27. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 28. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 7th District:— 29. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 30. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 8th District:— 31. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 32. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 9th District:— 33. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 34. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 10th District:— 35. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 36. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 11th District:— 37. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 38. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. G. S. Road, 12th District:— 39. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts. 40. Between Parramatta and Ems Ferry, 3 Culverts.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th January.

Leaving Government Railways. W. M. ARNOLD.

DEEDS IN DEED.—Notice is hereby given that the Deeds of Grant mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, being certain of the parcels of land, situate in the County of Cumberland, and in the Parish of St. Philip, and City of Sydney, being alloted under the provisions of the Titles to Land Act, 1835, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, by an instrument endorsed on each of such deeds of grant, and by the hand and seal of the colony, describe the name of the intended grantee, to the intent, that by force of the Act aforesaid, it shall be taken to have been made in favour of the grant and in every deed containing the erroneous name, and such grant and every such deed shall operate and be construed accordingly.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Date of Grant—30th October, 1862.

Name of Grantee or Grants—William Lewis Stanforth.

Description of Land granted—All that allotment or parcel of land in the colony of New South Wales, containing by measurement six perches, be the same more or less, situated in the County of Cumberland, and in the Parish of St. Philip, and City of Sydney, being alloted under the provisions of the Titles to Land Act, 1835, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, by an instrument endorsed on each of such deeds of grant, and by the hand and seal of the colony, describe the name of the intended grantee, to the intent, that by force of the Act aforesaid, it shall be taken to have been made in favour of the grant and in every deed containing the erroneous name, and such grant and every such deed shall operate and be construed accordingly.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the Bank will be opened at BATHURST, QUEENSTOWN, and other places, under the management of R. W. KELLER, Esq., for the transaction of all banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

MINERAL BANK CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Mineral Bank Corporation, Limited, has been incorporated in New South Wales, and is now open for business.

THE CORPORATION—ITS OFFICERS—THEIR SALARIES.—Notice is hereby given that the Corporation of the City of Sydney, Limited, has been incorporated in New South Wales, and is now open for business.

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THE SILENT MILLS; OR, LANCASHIRE IN 1863.

(From the Christian Spectator, for November.)

(The writer of the following notes on the present state of Lancashire was deputed from London to visit that county on an expedition for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the manufacturing industry, and the condition of the people.)

Early in the morning I set out in company with the Chairman of the Relief Committee for the township of Hulme, a suburb of Manchester, numbering a population of 80,000 souls, on a visit of inspection to some of the Sewing Schools of his own district. He informed me that there are at this time 15,000 persons wholly out of work in Manchester alone, besides a large number of persons working half-time, and requiring aid. Of these the larger proportion are women and girls. These statements sounded terribly enough when presented in this summary and abstract form. Their full meaning was apprehended only when the eye rested upon the details. Our first call was at the house of the Working Men's Institute, now wholly devoted to the purposes of a sewing school. I was here introduced to Mr. Birch, an employee in a Manchester warehouse, who originated the system which is now saving from starvation and demoralisation many thousands of the young women of Lancashire. Mr. Birch is a person of too much character and intelligence to be injured as to his motives by public approbation, and it may therefore be said here, as it is said everywhere in Manchester, that he has indeed deserved very well of every one of his fellow-citizens. With him we found in council, in a side room, a group of girls, who were devoting this early hour of deliberation to the possibility of doing something for the "Lancashire lads," as they had already done so much for the "lasses." An experiment was to be made of opening a large room, well lighted and warmed, supplied with papers, draught-boards, story books, and other devices for lighting the hours of sorrowful men, with an anteroom for smokers. "The tobacco not to be furnished by the relief fund." One meal a day was to be supplied gratis, and the concern was to be managed by a committee of respectable working men. If this trial answered expectations, the experiment would be repeated on a wider scale.

Our object, however, was the Sewing Class. Leaving the council we passed to the central passage of the house, which was now crowded from end to end with applicants for admission. These were the sufficiency of the factory girls. Their ages ranged from sixteen to seventeen to twenty-five. All were scrupulously neat and clean, all were decently clad, not a few with the Lancashire grey shawl over their heads; all bore in their faces the marks of anxiety and low diet, and some of pinching poverty. Some were in tears, in earnest hope of obtaining admission, and all seemed in that state which is next to tears. They crowded round Mr. Birch, and began one by one to tell their story, with a quiet air, confident of his help. Nothing could be more touching than the admirable patience and gentleness, combined with apparently a directory like knowledge of Manchester and its inhabitants, with which case after case was listened to and dealt with. We then entered the register-office. A large folio book was exhibited containing the names of the factory girls employed in the Sewing School in the township of Hulme. There were nearly 2000 names registered. Opposite to each were registered the particulars of age, occupation, residence, earnings, length of service, loss of time, family relations, and capacity for reading and writing. In nearly two-thirds of the cases, the girls were unable to read or write with any measure of ability.

We ascended the stairs to the first floor, and here in room after room were introduced successively to companies of the girls at work, in one room a hundred, in another fifty, in another thirty, and so on; each room presided over by persons suitable from age, experience, and ability, to direct the labour, to apportion the work, to cut out the garments, and to preserve good order; these overlookers being factory girls women out of employment. The girls are allowed eight pence a day for five days in the week, so that they carry home on Friday night three shillings and fourpence each, the total sum on which they at present subsist. For their lodging they pay on an average one shilling, leaving them two shillings and fourpence for food and clothing. Their clothing they are permitted to purchase from the produce of the school labour, at the price of half the cost of materials, no girl being permitted to buy a second garment of the same description. The Sewing Schools in Hulme have now risen to the number of ten, and contain 2000 young women who are remunerated for their labour at the same rate. These schools, costing £300 per week, now receive aid from the local relief fund.

At the first view of the schools at work, the young persons of a class respectively, bearing for the most part in their countenances and manners all the traces of a life long accustomed to comfort and plenty—in a large proportion of instances, the still more striking marks of education and moral refinement—should be brought in multitudes to such a condition, that between them and the cold depths of absolute starvation to death there is nothing but the thin film of parish relief, or of this charitable aid from their neighbours. As you see them sitting in rows playing the unaccustomed needle, and laboriously striving to keep body and soul together on something less than half-a-crown a week for food and raiment, and it must be indeed a hard heart which does not beat more quickly both with compassion for the sufferers, and with joy at this partial deliverance. As we wrote these words in quiet among the beautiful hills of the North, many a pale face returns to view as we remember the sewing schools of Manchester, Blackburn, and other places, and fills the mind with abhorrence for that accursed war, which now in the name of philanthropy inflicts this woe of change of circumstances upon the masses of Lancashire. In each room a few words of assurance that all England was thinking of them, and would assist their patience and industry with hearty sympathy, was met by a general response of unaffected kindness; and when in discharge of our various commissions a donation to their fund was offered from the young ladies of a distant school in Kent or from those of a London congregation, as a present from their sisters in the South, the acknowledgment was one of thanks, wet-eyes, and clapping of hands, which might have moved a stone to tears.

Songs mingle, however, with the sadness; and although in their heart of hearts they cannot but pine for the vanished prosperity, nothing is more remarkable in these vast schools than the air of cheerfulness and good temper, which universally prevails. "We should only make

it worse by grieving, Sir," was the answer again and again given in reply to some expression of pleasure at their frequent hilarity or sunny looks. In the schools of Hulme with the judgment which characterises all the arrangements, the girls are permitted to sing at work. When we entered one great school held in the large room of the Rev. Mr. Gwyther's church, they were all singing together, "Come let us join our cheerful songs;" and it was not a little moving to listen to the familiar strain, "Worthy the Lamb that died they cry, for he has slain for us." They soon, however, fell back upon alternate strains, and the Protestants gave another hymn from Dr. Watts, succeeded very sweetly by one from the Catholics, taken from their own hymnal. It is proper, however, to observe that while like opposition, rivalry, or controversy, was intended by the songs. They sing the strains they know.

In other parts of Manchester, in addition to those of the township of Hulme, there are ten sewing schools. The general interest excited by Mr. Birch has hitherto, through generous contributions, enabled him to dispense with this aid, but there is no doubt that the relief will be obliged to supply at least a portion of the expense.

The schools in this district, for £300 per week is too large a sum to raise exclusively by voluntary contributions, in addition to those required for the support of men, women, and lads. In the sewing school, supported at Clark's mills by the Union alone, you miss the consoling and purifying personal influences which ennoble the atmosphere of the gatherings above referred to. The girls indeed appear to be of a lower class, and singing is forbidden probably from fear of the quality of the songs. Nothing is more to be desired than that the parish authorities should invite the assistance of voluntary managers, and administer their school funds only through such channels. It is religion, and religion alone, in its various forms, which can carry these districts safely and tolerably through the coming winter. To gather the factory girls in union rooms, hired or lent, to enjoin silence, to forbid the singing of hymns and songs, is to add the painful repression of a day-school to the miseries of poverty. The voluntary element softens the rigidity of the poor-law.

The chief difficulty hitherto in the management of these schools by the different committees of ladies, has been to provide the material, and a market has been needed for the wares produced. The mode in which ladies at a distance may most effectually help them, is by sending the materials already cut out, with every requisite of needles and thread, hooks and eyes, buttons and strings, requiring their return to the place where they came, for distribution among the poor there, or leaving them in Lancashire for the clothing of the poor of the district. Ladies must understand that the one thing especially required for these workers out of work is something to do. In idleness they pine and grieve away, or worse. To set them up in other businesses would require an education, and injure the existing trades. What then can be done? Just this. The work usually wrought all over England by "Dorcas parties," should be sent to these girls to do. The Manchester schools are at their wits' end for work. They will soon stitch away very creditably. Their wages will be paid by local contributions or local rates. But Lancashire cannot supply them with sufficient work or material. Let these then be supplied from a distance, and the difficulty will be solved.

The influence of the Sewing Schools, in maintaining the honour and independence, and respectable tone, of tens of thousands of the future mothers of the Lancashire population, is of incalculable value. Not only is there nothing but such schools between these thousands of "lasses," and positive miserable destitution, but there is nothing but these schools between them and a demoralisation which it is frightful to contemplate. To gather the factory workers together, to sift out and separate the common rabble of the towns, to accustom them to daily association with each other, and with ladies, will maintain their womanly instincts unimpaired, and fortify them to endure the dreadful winter which is impending. Each girl before admission is visited, and her antecedents and connections are carefully examined, so that the contaminating element is excluded as much as possible. Any disobedience to orders, or violent or noisy behaviour, is punished by expulsion. But indeed the poor girls seldom incur this fearful penalty. Reading classes are established, in which all who require it take a turn.

Such are the schools which are springing up all over Lancashire. In the great towns and the villages, benevolent people are "assembling the outcasts" of the factories, and redeeming them at once from hunger and destruction. I saw in Blackburn the floor of the vast Town Hall thronged with a multitude of such girls, all busily at work, in orderly rows, on benches placed back to back. Ladies were moving amongst them. Professed sempstresses were cutting out, others instructing them in the use of the needle. This school is under the care of Dr. Robinson, the excellent vicar, and is opened and closed with prayer. In another part of the town a vast literary institution is thronged three days a week, in every room with the workers. In still another, the Mayor supports a large class of married women, whose husbands keep the house while the wives learn to make clothes for their families. I found these schools springing up in the villages and townships among the hills. Wherever the factory girls are "out" there also are "honourable women not a few," tending them with motherly care, gathering them in these folds of salvation, and cheering their misery by work and pay. In one school I found a room devoted to orphans, and special arrangements were made for their home-lodging with persons in Manchester, who were made responsible for their behaviour. After all this care, however, the result achieved is only to preserve them from absolute hunger. Meat they have not seen for weeks, and will see for months. An occasional special donation of a meat dinner to a class, is received with the warmest thanks.

It may easily be imagined that these assemblies furnish a rich exhibition of the ideas and manners of the "witches of Lancashire." There is a subdued air over the population, but the old native roughness and equality breaks out now and then, with an effect more ludicrous than delightful. One of them, for example, a day or two before my visit, when asked who was the teacher of her class of readers, pointed out a young lady, a member of one of the best families in the neighbourhood, and said, "Yon wench with a white feather in her hat." But it must not be supposed that this was a specimen of the usual style of address. In our rounds we saw no behaviour, and heard no speech, which would have misbecome a rank far higher than their own. We must end this notice of the Sewing Classes, by saying that no spectacle

more fitted to break up the fountains of the heart could possibly be seen in England, than that of the twenty thousand factory girls, so resigned, so industrious, so cheerful, so hopeful, and of the admirable Lancashire ladies, who originate, direct, and inspire their industrial operations.

The sustenance and guidance of the famine portion of the operative classes forms but one part of the stupendous task thrown upon the people of Lancashire during the present crisis. The men and wives, with their boys, and dependent young children, form a far larger aggregate. There are now wholly out of work, in the county, 143,172, working short time, at an average of half-a-week, making a total of 272,386 adult persons more or less dependent on foreign aid for their subsistence, and representing a population of half a million. The weekly loss in wages to these operatives is £117,112. These numbers are taken from the last report of the Poor Law Commission.

I must now endeavour to describe by the help of a few examples, the condition of these unfortunate persons, premising that I have been exceedingly careful in the selection of my guides so as to avoid one-sided impressions.

I was taken by an excellent minister in Manchester, who visits the people, without respect to party or opinions, to see the interior of a few homes, of which he could speak for the history. The first was that of T—S—, with a wife and five children, the eldest eleven. A fine tall, noble-looking young man—the very type of a respectable workman. His business had been out of doors, but dependent on a mill, now closed. He freely told his story. He had had no work since May; he had not been able to earn a penny; he had wandered about in town and country for days on days, to find work, and found none—he had often returned home "blind with hunger, and fatigue, and desperation." They had a few shillings from the Union, but there was the rent to pay, and that was now in arrears four weeks, and he was expecting daily to be turned into the streets. They had a few shillings from the Union, but there

was practised by Mr. Dillon in the presence of Viscount de Noe, and the latter said he encouraged his

He thought that if he well remembered his lesson, he would spit the Duke. The laughter which followed this remark caused the Judge to beg Vicount de Noe to avoid, if possible, such technical duellist's tricks. Although he did not use them with vivacity, were liable to be misunderstood by the profane. Vicount de Noe, on being asked why, after having expressed an opinion that Dillon was entitled to go to the chair of arms, had not tried to effect a reconciliation, said that Dillon would not fear of nothing but a meeting, or a written apology, which the other side would not give. He said that he would not go to a meeting, and he himself told Dillon that he demanded a complete retraction was tantamount to asking the Duke to go down on his knees to him. Vicount de Noe, who seemed to feel his position more acute than the Duke, said that he would not go to a meeting for a week after the duel, and that "that man's figure was for ever before him."

The result of the trial was an unqualified acquittal in favor of Mrs. Dillon's claim for damages. The jury said that the Duke had not been injured, and that after stands over till Monday. It is understood that the Duke has offered her £20,000, as a compensation for the loss of her son's assistance.

THE CURRENCY IS A FINANCIAL EXPEDIENT.

This colossal contest which is now in progress on either side of the Atlantic has enlarged several of the political notions, and may not improbably enlarge some of our financial notions also. The South are fighting about currency as if it were a current question of the Government, which probably is not. They wish to refuse, which, practically, no one can refuse, which, in effect, though not in name, is a compulsory tender. In a poor country like the South, where the people are poor, and where the Government does not bear heavy taxes, which had no spare capital for large loans, there was no alternative. Mr. Memminger tells us that he has only been able to issue of Eight per cent. stocks and bonds \$2,515,450 per cent. certificates \$1,772,800

Total \$4,288,250

—a trifling sum for so powerful a country as the South has proved itself to be at the agency of its States. There was no spare capital in the South, and, therefore, Mr. Memminger could not borrow it. It is precisely known to what extent, but to extend it, which we do know to be unprecedented, and enormous. We are sceptical as to the most recent figures which have been circulated in this country; the Government of the United States will not issue a general fact there can be no doubt—the currency is the principal financial expedient which Mr. Chase is using as Mr. Memminger is now employing. One question as to this process must occur to every one—how can it go on? What is the limit of its efficiency?

As respects the North, of which we know the most, it must be admitted that as yet the financial utility of the currency has not been fully tested. The highest premium on gold yet reached at New York was 15 per cent. per day, and this is not so great as the premium on gold during our own French war, as the following table will show:—

	Average Market price of gold	Difference between market price and Government price
1860	140 00	10 00
1861	140 00	10 00
1862	140 00	10 00
1863	140 00	10 00
1864	140 00	10 00
1865	140 00	10 00
1866	140 00	10 00
1867	140 00	10 00
1868	140 00	10 00
1869	140 00	10 00
1870	140 00	10 00
1871	140 00	10 00
1872	140 00	10 00
1873	140 00	10 00
1874	140 00	10 00
1875	140 00	10 00
1876	140 00	10 00
1877	140 00	10 00
1878	140 00	10 00
1879	140 00	10 00
1880	140 00	10 00
1881	140 00	10 00
1882	140 00	10 00
1883	140 00	10 00
1884	140 00	10 00
1885	140 00	10 00
1886	140 00	10 00
1887	140 00	10 00
1888	140 00	10 00
1889	140 00	10 00
1890	140 00	10 00
1891	140 00	10 00
1892	140 00	10 00
1893	140 00	10 00
1894	140 00	10 00
1895	140 00	10 00
1896	140 00	10 00
1897	140 00	10 00
1898	140 00	10 00
1899	140 00	10 00
1900	140 00	10 00
1901	140 00	10 00
1902	140 00	10 00
1903	140 00	10 00
1904	140 00	10 00
1905	140 00	10 00
1906	140 00	10 00
1907	140 00	10 00
1908	140 00	10 00
1909	140 00	10 00
1910	140 00	10 00
1911	140 00	10 00
1912	140 00	10 00
1913	140 00	10 00
1914	140 00	10 00
1915	140 00	10 00
1916	140 00	10 00
1917	140 00	10 00
1918	140 00	10 00
1919	140 00	10 00
1920	140 00	10 00
1921	140 00	10 00
1922	140 00	10 00
1923	140 00	10 00
1924	140 00	10 00
1925	140 00	10 00
1926	140 00	10 00
1927	140 00	10 00
1928	140 00	10 00
1929	140 00	10 00
1930	140 00	10 00
1931	140 00	10 00
1932	140 00	10 00
1933	140 00	10 00
1934	140 00	10 00
1935	140 00	10 00
1936	140 00	10 00
1937	140 00	10 00
1938	140 00	10 00
1939	140 00	10 00
1940	140 00	10 00
1941	140 00	10 00
1942	140 00	10 00
1943	140 00	10 00
1944	140 00	10 00
1945	140 00	10 00
1946	140 00	10 00
1947	140 00	10 00
1948	140 00	10 00
1949	140 00	10 00
1950	140 00	10 00
1951	140 00	10 00
1952	140 00	10 00
1953	140 00	10 00
1954	140 00	10 00
1955	140 00	10 00
1956	140 00	10 00
1957	140	

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Ankered are the		ALBERT CLUB.	
FIRST DIVISION.		SECOND DIVISION.	
James, C. & Co., Newcastle	4	1. C. & A. Bank	8
Math, C. T. Lewis, B. Bank	17	2. C. Lewis, B. Bank	9
Walker, C. Bank, B. Newcastle	16	3. C. Lewis, B. Bank	10
Wiley, C. T. Lewis	5	4. C. & A. Bank	11
Wiley, C. T. Lewis	3	5. C. & A. Bank	12
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	14	6. C. & A. Bank	13
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	13	7. C. & A. Bank	14
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	12	8. C. & A. Bank	15
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	11	9. C. & A. Bank	16
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	10	10. C. & A. Bank	17
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	9	11. C. & A. Bank	18
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	8	12. C. & A. Bank	19
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	7	13. C. & A. Bank	20
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	6	14. C. & A. Bank	21
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	5	15. C. & A. Bank	22
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	4	16. C. & A. Bank	23
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	3	17. C. & A. Bank	24
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	2	18. C. & A. Bank	25
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	1	19. C. & A. Bank	26
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	20. C. & A. Bank	27
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	21. C. & A. Bank	28
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	22. C. & A. Bank	29
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	23. C. & A. Bank	30
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	24. C. & A. Bank	31
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	25. C. & A. Bank	32
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	26. C. & A. Bank	33
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	27. C. & A. Bank	34
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	28. C. & A. Bank	35
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	29. C. & A. Bank	36
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	30. C. & A. Bank	37
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	31. C. & A. Bank	38
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	32. C. & A. Bank	39
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	33. C. & A. Bank	40
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	34. C. & A. Bank	41
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	35. C. & A. Bank	42
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	36. C. & A. Bank	43
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	37. C. & A. Bank	44
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	38. C. & A. Bank	45
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	39. C. & A. Bank	46
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	40. C. & A. Bank	47
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	41. C. & A. Bank	48
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	42. C. & A. Bank	49
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	43. C. & A. Bank	50
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	44. C. & A. Bank	51
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	45. C. & A. Bank	52
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	46. C. & A. Bank	53
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	47. C. & A. Bank	54
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	48. C. & A. Bank	55
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	49. C. & A. Bank	56
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	50. C. & A. Bank	57
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	51. C. & A. Bank	58
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	52. C. & A. Bank	59
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	53. C. & A. Bank	60
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	54. C. & A. Bank	61
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	55. C. & A. Bank	62
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	56. C. & A. Bank	63
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	57. C. & A. Bank	64
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	58. C. & A. Bank	65
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	59. C. & A. Bank	66
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	60. C. & A. Bank	67
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	61. C. & A. Bank	68
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	62. C. & A. Bank	69
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	63. C. & A. Bank	70
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	64. C. & A. Bank	71
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	65. C. & A. Bank	72
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	66. C. & A. Bank	73
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	67. C. & A. Bank	74
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	68. C. & A. Bank	75
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	69. C. & A. Bank	76
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	70. C. & A. Bank	77
Wrenn, C. & A. Bank	0	71. C. & A. Bank	

1904. 10th innings, 190.							
BOSTON.				PITTSBURGH.			
	R.	B.	E.		R.	B.	E.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	49	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	51	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0
62	0						

08 Three wickets for ... 5

BOWLING.

	Bis.	Rns.	Wks.	Wks.	Bis.	Rns.	Wks.	Wks.
Freeman...	30	38	3	0	Lawrence	10	4	3
Other...	43	11	4	4	Docker	8	0	1
...	10	10	4	0				

Mrs. E. Hilliard and N. Thompson, umpires.

It is not probable that the match will be canceled before the Interscholastic Match is played, as the Domain ground will be occupied for the practice of the Inferior Eleven up to that period.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A Volunteer Artillery and Rifles were paraded on Sunday, for the purpose of being exercised in field

order by Colonel Stanishin, inspecting field-
order. Line was formed in the Domain stretched
Government House, the old Russian ground in
over Domain being occupied by a critical. The
ground was taken up shortly after five o'clock, when
very little delay, the troops were put into march
and exercised in skirmishing, retreating and
manoeuvring, forming square to receive cavalry, and
then, after changing front to the north, in file-biting
line, and in firing in volleys by companies. The
artillery was ordered to march in front of the line keeping up
a steady fire with four light and six heavy Russian pieces.
After the usual parade evolutions, the different
companies were marched off the ground.
The following is the field state :-

Distribution.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Sergeant.	Engineer.	Rank and File.	Total.
Staff.						
pecting field-officers	207	227	222	222	111	1
stant and inspectors	222	222	222	222	222	2
stant	222	222	222	222	222	3
geons	222	222	222	222	222	4
jeania	222	222	222	222	222	5
lers	222	222	222	222	222	27
Artillery.						
1 Battery	222	222	1	1	1	25
2 Battery	222	222	1	1	1	25
3 Battery	222	222	1	1	1	25
4 Battery	222	222	1	1	1	25
Sydney Battalion.						
1 Company	222	1	1	1	1	40
2 ditto	222	1	1	1	1	40
3 ditto	222	1	1	1	1	40
4 ditto	222	1	1	1	1	40

[illegible]

mainly looked upon by a large number of riflemen as decided innovation—a good deal of attention has been directed to the subject by the rifleman of this company, and several trials have taken place with a view to test the efficacy of the handicap imposed by the Victoria rifle. The association of the 1st and 2nd Companies at their late meeting for prize shooting, in which a match between five small bores and five Enfields, was shot at the Volunteer Range, about ten days ago, the particulars of which have already been published.

Wednesday morning last a match was shot between Lieutenant Campbell's, of No. 4, with a Henry rifle, and trooper Linsley, of the Mounted Rifles; on Friday morning another between Lieutenant Campbell and Mr. J. Dickson, of No. 3, and

the Enfield is now on the *tapis*. In both the matches last week the shooting was very good, both by the Enfield and the Henry. The conditions were, thirty-five shots each, six at each of the ranges from 200 to 900 yards, excluding the 400, the Henry gave the Enfield fifteen points. We append the number of points at each distance in both matches.

	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	Handicap	Total
Wentworth Campbell	15	14	17	16	16	16	10	10	—	104
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13	18	16	12	16	12	10	—	99
Wentworth Campbell	10	10	15	12	16	16	10	10	15	90
Wentworth Campbell	12	13								

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Mr. John Adams, master of brig Forre, was committed suicide on the night of Tuesday last; and if we are correctly informed it was of the most deliberate acts of self-destruction that were recorded in our columns for some time past.

Adams left his home, in Prince-street, on Tuesday morning, and at about two p.m. reached his lodgings at the Shrewsbury Hotel, Wood-street, near the Custom-house.

During the evening he purchased of Mr. Crompton, chemist, of Williams-street, two ounces of laudanum. He retired to his room about twelve o'clock. Nothing further was

ard of him till eight o'clock yesterday morning, when one of the domestics called him to get up. Refusing to answer, the person referred to entered his room, and found him breathing very heavily. Dr. Myers was immediately called in, and subsequently Dr. Kay, and Dr. Jones, and a blessing and the stomach pump were resorted to, but without the desired result. The unfortunate man expired about seven o'clock in the morning. In his pocket was found, after death, a note written to his wife, informing her that when that met her eye he should be in prison, or words to that effect. An inquest on the body will be held at ten o'clock this morning, when, doubtless, particulars as to the cause of the rash act will be elicited.

These more of them, namely, Alexander Drydyce, John Bow, John McGuire, and Henry Annus. These three were, namely, Alexander Drydyce, John Bow, and William O'Connar, are committed for the murder of Mr. Stephen J. Beane; the remaining three, Charles McKay, George Williams, and John Beale, are to be tried for high treason with arms. Beside these there are four prisoners, previously in the goal, committed by Sheriff Benches, who are to be tried at the same

PALESTINE ILLUSTRATED.—A moving diorama, illustrating the scenery of the Holy Land (more especially these portions thereof which are intimately associated with the birth and mission of our Lord), is to be exhibited at the School of Arts, this evening, and on Monday during the week. The views are beautifully painted, by Herr Habbe, from drawings taken on the spot by various artists, and the exhibition will be accompanied by an explanatory lecture, together with appropriate selections of sacred music.

INQUEST.—Our Newcastle correspondent writes as follows:—Dr. R. C. Knaggs held an inquest on Friday at the Bank Hotel, Hunter-street, on the body of a man named William Lightbody, who was picked up on the beach at Newcastle, on the 10th of December.

THREESNAKES.—We are requested to state that the picture-gallery and grounds will be open to the public day.

LOST AT AUSTON.—This Day, at 11 o'clock, by Mr. R. Lambie to Messrs. of Horne, Middleton, Harrow, &c.

Usual Monthly Tobacco Sale.

100	Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco
100	Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco
100	Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco.

Usual Auction Sale at Lehigh, Pa. 1st 1/2

To Merchants
 To Tobacconists
 To Buyers for the Interior
 To Speculators
 To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
 To the Trade generally.
 Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
 to sell by auction, at Lehigh's Bonded Store, on

to be sold by auction, at Letch's Bonded Stores,
opposite the Water Police Court, on TUESDAY, Janu-
ary 27th, 1893, at 11 o'clock precisely,
the undermentioned parcels of tobacco, viz.:-

N. G. GROHMAN, D.

over 741-2 half-tierces	B over 761-1 half-tierces,
Lion	Eagle
over 745-1 tierce, Lion	S over 760-1 ditto, ditto
1 half, ditto	O over 760-1 ditto, ditto
over 766-1 tierce, ditto	George
over 748-1 half, ditto	E over 761-1 ditto, ditto
over 749-1 ditto, ditto	W over 762-2 ditto, ditto
over 753-1 ditto, Eagle	K over 741-1 ditto, Creet

ver 761-1 ditto, ditto D over 761-2 ditto, Choewe
 CAVENDISH.
 Half-pounds.
 ver 769-1 case, Unique X over 710-3 case, Gipsy
 ver 769-1 ditto, Black Queen
 Swan V over 717-1 case, Josephine
 ver 740-1 ditto, Thistle 1 ditto, Irene
 ver 731-1 ditto, Wake- B over 717-1 ditto, P.
 up Raisy
 1 ditto, Mon- M over 717-1 ditto, Eli-
 arch ridge
 ver 717-1 ditto, Xnulla M over 741-2 ditto, Sherry
 ver 710-3 ditto, Alliance M over 692-1 ditto, Xnulla

ver 710—5 ditto, Aminals
 ver 718—10 three-quar-
 ter boxes, Starlight
 ver 710—10 ditto ditto
 ver 717—8 ditto, Blacks
 over 663—10 ditto, Wash-
 ington
 ver 716—5 ditto, ditto
 ver 766—54 ditto, Bucknor
 ver 796—6 ditto, Ame-
 nsthyt
 * The Auctioneer is instructed to sell the above subject.

Ordinary conditions.

WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1863.

Woolbagging
Best Navy Canvas.

To Shipchandlers
To Sailmakers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January

1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
the undermentioned goods, just landed ex Duncan
Steamer, viz.,
5 bales wooltagging, 27 and 28 inches
5 ditto best navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.
Damaged Woolpacks.
To Warehousemen, Wool Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January

Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January
1, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Tipires, Pinel, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
P in diamond,
§ 1-1 bale woolpacks, each 100, much
4-1 ditto ditto, ditto 100, slightly
5-1 ditto ditto, ditto 100, ditto
6-1 ditto ditto, ditto 100, much
13-1 ditto ditto, ditto 100, ditto
22-1 ditto ditto, ditto 50, slightly
24-1 ditto ditto, ditto 50, ditto.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1863.

White Lead
Spike Nails
Bullock Yokes, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January
28, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
the above goods,
No reserve.

Billiard and Pool Halls, Pool Boards
Wafer Tips, &c. &c.
To Fancy Warehousemen, Hotelkeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, **WEDNESDAY, January 28th,**
at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above goods. Without reserve.
Letchford's Wax Yestas.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 29,
at 11 o'clock precisely,
the stock of
Shoes of Letchford and Co.'s wax vests, viz.
dark plaids, japanned boxes, 100, 150, 250, 600, 1000.
Terms at sale.

2050 Bags Sugar ex Harmonie, from Mauritius,
Comprising
Dark Brown Counter, Fine Yellow Counter,
Light Brown Counter, Fine Yellow Counter,

Fine Bright Yellow Counter, Bright Yellow Crystals,
 Fine White Counter, Finest Snowdrop Crystals. 

Most Important
 To Merchants
 To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
 To Shippers
 To Buyers for the Interior
 To Country Storekeepers, and
 The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
 from Messrs. E. & F. Smith,

from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to
at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY,
January 29th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
86 bags sugar ex Harmonie, from Mauritius, com-
ing
G&C,
— 395 bags bold grained brown ratoon sugar, Triolet
— 244 ditto ditto ditto, Union Pacific
— 234 ditto light brown counter, Good Land
— 60 ditto fine yellow counter, Yamen
— 75 ditto fine yellow counter (more crystal), St.
Sauveur
— 175 ditto ditto ditto ditto, St Sauveur

115 ditto ditto ditto ditto, St. Maurice
 125 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Yemou
 330 ditto fine bright yellow, coumser, Plaisancee
 30 ditto fine light ditto, Yemou
 77 ditto very fine bright coumser, Mapori
 25 ditto fine yellow ditto, Madine
 70 ditto bright yellow crystal, Riviere Noire
 136 ditto fine white coumser, Melville
 25 ditto finest snowdrop crystals, Cote d'Or.
 Also,
 the remaining portion of the cargo of the *Celina*, Captain
 Haefner, from Mauritius direct, viz. —
 O— 072 bags white grain coumser, Reunion

Y—203 ditto finest white snowdrops (in 54-lb. bags),
La Galette.
* Punctual attendance is particularly requested at the
of the above choice sugars, the whole for bona fide sale.
Terms at sale.

Coward's Olives' Store.
Just landed ex Duncan Dunbar.

Te Grocers and the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell

From Auctions. **SEVEN, TWENTY AND FORTY** cases of
the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, January 29,**
at 11 o'clock precisely.
20 packages Coward's oilmen's stores, viz.:—
glass jars assorted jams and oranges marmalade
cherry vinegar, half-pints and pints; W. I. arrowroot
mouth bloomers, anchovy and blower paste
spiced sauces, red cabbage, pint and quart pickles
saler pint and half-pint salad oil, curry powder
and half-pint salad oil, curry powder
and half-pint castor oil, mustards, 4-lb. and 1-lb.
pickled fruits, French capers, pints and half-pints, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Albert's Sardines.
To Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, January 29,**
at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 cases Albert's sardines, half tins
17 ditto, ditto, quarter-tins
Terms at sale.

Electro-Platedware

China Sets.
For Furnishing Ironmongers and others.
Just landed ex Damascus.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, January 30th,
at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

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